

Today's Advertisements.

TRAUER-GOTTESDIENST.

ZUR Gedächtnisfeier eines unsers ALT-REICHSKA
den Teuersten Blumarch
am Samstag den 6. August 1938
Abends 6 Uhr
in die deutschen Kapelle "BETHESDA."

A memorial service for the late Prince Bismarck will be held on
SATURDAY, 6th August, 1938 at 6 P.M.
at the German Chapel "BETHESDA."
Hongkong, 4th August, 1938. [935]

THE DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and GIBSON
having left the Colony the above
BUSINESS has been taken over and will be
carried on by the undersigned,
ROBERT A. COLLINS.
REPAIRS of all descriptions **NEATLY and**
PROMPTLY executed. **CYCLES** on hire by
the day or week. Terms very moderate.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1938. [940]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"TIENTSIN,"
Captain Dawson, will be despatched as above
on **SATURDAY, 6th August, at Noon.**
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1938. [939]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"CRAIGEAR,"
will be despatched as above on or about
the 15th instant.
For Freight, etc., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1938. [941]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"COPTIC,"
The above Steamship having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo Impeding the Discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1938. [1-17-2]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison
with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to **HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES** and
other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1937. [32]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-
facture are sold throughout the
Far East and are invariably
preferred on account of their excellence.
ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.
The best materials only are used.

The Prices are only half those
charged in England.
WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are
acknowledged by the leading English
makers to be equal to those of their
own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B.,
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest
living authority on Water, reports as
follows on the water as prepared and
used by us in our manufacture—
"It possesses an extremely high de-
gree of organic purity and is
of most excellent quality for
"drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1938. [7]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, etc., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open to the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock so as to be ready for the early publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and it therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address: "Tele. sub." Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Reuter's message which we publish to-day affords ample food for reflection. Mr. Chamberlain's celebrated speech caused a wave of excitement to pervade the world for the time being, but it was uttered outside of the House of Commons and therefore could not be regarded as a ministerial statement or in any way binding upon the Government, more particularly as when brought to the attention of the House it was quietly relegated to the back-ground and was not allowed to become a subject of discussion. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury's statement regarding Great Britain and China, being made in the House of Lords in direct reply to a question by Lord Kimberley, can only be regarded as the voice of the Government and is of a nature to bind the home authorities down to a definite policy as outlined by the speaker. It is not an expression of opinion, but a plain statement of fact and as such must carry weight.

Lord Salisbury's utterance is nothing more or less than an assurance to China that Great Britain is ready and willing to protect her so soon as occasion may arise, and it is also a direct menace and challenge to other Powers, and to Russia in particular. A telegram from Peking to the *North China Daily News* dated 29th July states: "The Chinese complain bitterly that Mr. Pavlov treats China as a subject province," and Lord Salisbury's assurance of protection is evidently intended as a warning to Russia that Great Britain will not stand idly by and allow China to be coerced, but is willing to fight for her own rights and for those of China as well. Britain evidently does not intend to maintain a strictly neutral policy similar to that which she adopted when the Powers insisted upon the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula by Japan. According to Lord Salisbury the policy of Great Britain is now made manifest, and she only awaits action upon the part of Russia or some other Power to forcibly intervene in the interest of China.

There have been vague rumours afloat for the last few days of an extensive addition shortly to be made to the force of the British fleet in Far Eastern waters, and Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords lends probability to the whispers which we have heard. If a decided and active policy is now to be adopted with a view to overhauling Russia, then it stands to reason that the China Squadron must be put upon a war footing, so we shall not be surprised to see the six more battle-ships, which the rumour says are to be sent out, steaming into Hongkong. If the British Government really intends to check Russian aggression, now is the time to do so. In a few years the Trans-Siberian Railway will be completed and Russia's position in the Far East will be far stronger than at present. A display of force at the present time may oblige Russia to abandon her aggressive policy, or at all events to declare war with a view to enforcing her demands upon China. If it is to be war, then there is nothing to be gained by waiting. We could probably overcome Russia at the present time in the Far East, but whether we could do so in the course of a few years is an open question.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

A STANDING ARMY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, August 2nd.
The *Washington Post* states that President McKinley has called an extra session of Congress, with a view of passing special legislation for the maintenance of an active army of 100,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

Lord Salisbury replying to Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords regarding British interests in the Yangtze Valley, said that the Chinese were well disposed towards British enterprise, but as it had been suggested that they were threatened by other Powers to give them a preference, Sir Claude MacDonald was authorized on the 22nd July, to inform the Chinese Government that Great Britain would support them against any Power committing an act of aggression on China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways or any other works.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 4th at 11.0 a.m. The centre of the typhoon lies to the S.E. of Hongkong and it will probably enter the coast not far from, and to the Eastward of the Colony. Forecast—Gale, most probably from the N. and W., with squalls.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SMUGGLING whisky into Murray Barracks to-day cost a coolie \$15 or six weeks.

A COOLIE charged with trespassing on the Navy Yard was to-day fined \$10 or one month.

FOR landing cattle in a prohibited place a junk master was to-day fined \$15 or six weeks.

FOR the week ending 30th July there was one case of plague and one death from the disease in this colony.

Two thieves, one for stealing clothes and the other wood were to-day sentenced to twenty-eight days apiece.

A COOLIE charged with attempting to stab his ex-sweetheart with a pair of scissors was to-day fined \$15 in default six weeks.

THE master of the launch *Choy Po* was to-day fined \$50 or one month for carrying twenty-five passengers in excess of his legal complement.

THE postponed water polo match in costume, to which ladies were invited, will be brought off on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 5.15 p.m., should the weather be favourable.

At the Magistracy to-day a school-master from Canton was fined \$30 for being unlawfully in possession of three teals of opium. Another offender of the same kind was fined \$50.

THE Bismarck Memorial Service inaugurated by the German Community of Hongkong and to have been held this evening in the German Chapel has been postponed till 6 p.m. on Saturday on account of the weather.

A CARPENTER who caught a small boy by the queue and struck him was to-day fined \$10 or one month, and ordered to pay as compensation \$2 or ten days' gaol. A witness for the defence was fined \$3 or fourteen days for lying.

FOR white ants an Indian official, Dr. Watt, suggests the use of the field, which has been utilized with good effect by the *Thakore Sahib of Gondal, &c.*, a mixture of *deshmooli* gum, *asafoetida*, *basma* aloes, and castor-oil cake.

THE report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint for last year shows that the demand for colonial coinage was active throughout the year, and it was actually found impossible to meet fully the requirements of some of the colonies, notably Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

THE *Malay Mail* bears that the Government will not ignore recent utterances of leading Selangor politicians. However keen the authorities may be to raise revenue for the carrying-out of reproductive public works, the merest hint that any injustice is being perpetrated may be relied upon to bring them up sharp.

A TELEGRAM, dated San Francisco 11th July, states that twenty miners from the Yukon basin and Circle City and Dawson, arrived to-day on the schooner *Matthe E. Phillips* from St. Michaels. The returned prospectors bring \$70,000 in gold and drifts. The miners are confident that the output of Dawson will run over \$35,000,000.

SENOR Castelar has been interviewed in the Province of Alicante (a *Morning Post* telegram reports). He said that he desires to devote the remainder of his life to literature. He was getting too old for political life, and he quoted the fallacies of Mr. Gladstone's old age and Prince Bismarck's dismissal. The nineteenth century, he said, witnessed theoligarchical division of Poland. "God grant that the nineteenth century may not witness a similar partition of the dominions of Spain, with the silent approbation of the nations of Europe."

Now that some of our *Afidi* sepoys are returning from leave, writes the *Labore* paper, some rather amusing and interesting bits of news are coming to hand. A Malakind Khel correspondent tells us that when the Aranga Pass was taken, and the *Afidi* saw in earnest that their purdah was lifted, they made all haste to convey their women and children to the Rajghat Hills, but that a great many of the *Tirahval* ladies strongly objected and refused to budge, wishing to stop and watch the fun, which they afterwards did on the top of the Rajghat Hills, when the mortality among infants in arms and old folk was very great—a fact which will be long remembered; for the *Afidi*, with all his faults, is proud of his infant son and fond of his aged parent.

A NANKING dispatch reports that hundreds of anonymous placards containing revolutionary sentiments, expressing general dissatisfaction at the scarcity of rice, and laying the blame at the door of corrupt officials, have of late been disseminated amongst the population of Nanking. Some of the placards even finding their way into the principal *yamen* of the city and on the city walls. The people are also told in the placards that if the officials do not relieve the general distress, the people have the right to rise upon their officials and take matters into their own hands. In consequence of the above the Viceroy Lin has been quietly strengthening the garrison of Nanking and has ordered the organization of volunteer corps in the various wards and sections of the city as a supplementary force to the regular troops. Cargoes of rice are, however, almost daily arriving from the neighbouring provinces on the Yangtze, but not in sufficient quantities to allay the fear of famine. The Provincial Treasurer, also, has doubled his Treasury guards to provide against a possible attack at the hands of a hungry mob or the organized attack of *Kolao* *Hui* bands. Naturally the secret societies are trying to make as much capital as they can out of the general discontent and distress.—*N. C. D. News.*

The new Chinese cruiser *Hai Chen*, built at Sietia, for the Chinese Government, was expected at Colombo on the 22nd ulto, on her way to China.

As we go to press there appears to be every probability of the gale which has been threatening since yesterday morning amply justifying the Observatory's warning.

At the monthly auction sale of opium at Calcutta, which was held yesterday, Patna fetched Rs. 105 and Benares Rs. 100 as compared with Rs. 95 and Rs. 85 respectively obtained at the previous month's sale.

TSIM-TSAT-TSUI pours forth a wall of anent the nightly behaviour of certain possessors of megaphones in Kowloon, whose performances upon the speaking trumpet are not appreciated as they should be by their neighbours. We should recommend Tsim and his friends to inform the offending persons that their delight in the megaphone is not reciprocated and request them to desist. Should this course fail a report of the nuisance to the nearest Police Station might be efficacious.

The recent campaign on the Indian Frontier has resulted in numerous anatomical divorces, and the heroes who have thus been mangled and minced are to have artificial limbs supplied to them by a grateful country, free, gratis, and for nothing. Such, at least, was the announcement recently made by the representative of the War Office in the House of Commons, and the natural effect thereof will probably be that thousands of patriotic Englishmen will instantly join the Colours. For, after all, a wooden leg is not such a bad thing with which to stump the country and take in the coin, provided the authorities at the Horse Guards do not interfere.

SOME short time ago a private chair coolie obtained a license to ply for hire. He was approached by several men and told that he would not be permitted to ply unless he gave \$5 to join a Triad Society. He refused and on the 26th ulto. he took a fare in Wellington St. when others told him not to do so. He was badly beaten by these men and took a summons out against them. When he was to appear in court his house was surrounded by men who threatened to kill him if he left the place. He was unable to attend the court and the case was dismissed. A fresh summons was applied for through Inspector Moffatt and three of the accused failed to appear to-day, whereupon the Police Magistrate ordered warrants to be issued. One of the intimidators who was arrested was to-day sent to gaol for three months.

WORK on the Shanghai-Woosung railway has progressed so far that in ten days or so it is expected the rails will be laid right up to Shanghai. At this moment the line is completed to Kowloon between which point and Woosung constant steam traffic is maintained for the transport of materials. The distance is easily covered in about ten minutes. If no hitch occurs now the line ought to be open for general traffic in a very short time. The rails are laid as far as the fourth bridge from the old rifle range. Nearly all the rolling stock that will be required is already on the spot. There are three Brooks locomotives on the line with a number of third-class passenger cars and some cargo trucks, and several first and second-class passenger cars are ready in Tientsin for shipment here as soon as they are required.—*China Gazette.*

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGE IN HUNAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WUHU, July 28th.
I have only time to send you a few lines about the most recent anti-foreign outrage of which we have just received the briefest facts. Messrs. Chapin and Alexander, of the International Alliance Mission, while on their way up the Yangtze river, with their own houseboat, *Hongkong*, Hanka, the boat was smashed up, and the houses by the river, with all things on board. The two travellers barely escaped with their lives on a Chinese gunboat. The officials did nothing to protect them. They, however, supplied them with a small boat in which Messrs. Chapin and Alexander travelled night and day until they reached Changteh. They will be in Hankow in a day or so. The case goes to the U.S. Consul.—*China Gazette.*

PENNY POSTAGE.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Official confirmation has reached India of Reuter's message regarding the introduction of an overland penny postage. It seems the decision in question is the result of the recommendations of the Committee which has just finished its sittings in London, on which India was represented by Mr. Kitch. The decision is now that England declares her willingness to adopt reciprocal Penny Postage with any of the Colonies or India that will do the same. Canada and South Africa have joined, but the Australians for the moment are holding off, owing to the difficulty caused by the fact that their own intercolonial rate is as high as two-pence. In regard to India a decision has not yet been arrived at, but the Government of India will now have to consider the matter, and in the event of Ceylon and the Straits joining, it is difficult to see how India can hold aloof, the total loss of revenue involved, even if there is not an increase in the number of letters sent home, being only about three lakhs of rupees. The only complication is owing to the fact that the present inland postage in India itself is appreciably higher than that proposed for the home country. A reduction, therefore, will have to be simultaneously made in Indian inland rates. The new system can hardly come into force this year, but it is not improbable that it may do so on the 1st of January next.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of Ceylon on the 20th instant, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, one of the unofficial members, asked whether the Government of that Colony intended to adopt the penny postage scheme. The Colonial Secretary, Sir E. Noel Walker, said that the Government of the Colony had no official information whatever respecting the Duke of Norfolk's penny post proposals. The Ceylon Government was quite in the dark, and was in a position to form an opinion on the subject.—*Straits Times.*

THE WAR.

LAND ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

General Shafter commenced his attack upon Santiago four miles from the city on the 1st ulto. Three divisions comprising fifteen thousand American and several thousand Cuban troops attacked the city early in the morning. General Wheeler's cavalry made several brilliant charges, and Col. Kent's brigade attacked the Aquadocor battery, the American fleet pouring the while a heavy fire into the Spanish lines. Heavy fighting continued all day and resulted in the capture of the outer defences. The Spaniards fought stubbornly, but were greatly handicapped owing to the weakness of their artillery. Admiral Cervera fired upon the American troops with serious results. The shells wrought heavy destruction, one shell literally annihilating an entire company. Simultaneously with General Shafter's attack upon Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Sampson bombarded the Norra and Estrella forts. The shelling of the dynamite gun crater *Vincennes*, 90 tons, was most deadly. The Spaniards contested the American advance inch by inch; but a terrible fire at last broke the line and compelled a retreat towards the outer forts. Shells pitched in front of the Spaniards' retreat had deadly results.

Fighting was resumed on the outskirts of Santiago the next morning at day-break, the entire American reserves being in the meantime ordered to the front. The battle lasted all day and was of an indecisive character. General Shafter's attack was directed upon the San Juan forts. A masked battery wrought great havoc among the Michigan volunteers, Colonel Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," and Colonel Wood's cavalry whilst they were advancing in two divisions, and amongst the infantry in support. For two days the fighting was most severe. Eventually the Spaniards were captured without the aid of artillery. While this movement was being executed ashore Admiral Sampson's fleet, at a distance of two thousand yards, poured a fusillade of shells into the Moro forts, which were ultimately silenced and their overhanging battlements demolished. The fire from the United States battleship *Oregon*, 10,288 tons, lowered the Spanish flag, while the rest of the fleet succeeded in destroying the Punta Gorda batteries. The Spaniards' fire was generally ineffective. At the close of the fighting on Saturday, the hospital was crowded with wounded. A report received from New York states that the American losses, including killed and wounded, number two thousand; they took two thousand prisoners. On Sunday, the 3rd instant, the American army completed the investment of the city, and awaited reinforcements. The Spaniards' total losses are, it is believed, over two thousand, the trenches before Santiago being lined with dead.

The Secretary of State for War has telegraphed to General Shafter the thanks of the nation for his brilliant work in the field.

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

It appears that Admiral Sampson allowed the Spanish squadron to make its exit from the harbour of Santiago on the 3rd ulto. With the Admiral's flagship leading, the squadron dispersed the sunken collier *Merrimac* in single file. As the squadron steamed westward the American ships and all swept the Spanish vessels from stem to stern. The *Indiana*, *Texas*, and *Oregon* pursued the *Christibal Colon*, for sixty miles. The Spanish guns were well served. On being headed off the coast the *Christibal Colon* attempted to run between the American warships, when the *Toba* and *Texas* closed—the gap—thence under a scathing fire the Spanish ship raced between the two battleships for a distance of three thousand yards when she was forced ashore, blazing. The *Texas* and *Indiana* next attacked the *Vizcaya* and the *Albatross*. *Oregon*, which refused to yield. It was not till they were on fire for their entire length that they were forced ashore twenty miles from the mouth of the harbour. The Spanish torpedo-destroyers repeatedly struck the American auxiliary cruiser *Gloucester*, and attempted to torpedo the *Indiana*.

The shells discharged from the *Indiana* sent one destroyer ashore, a burning and battered wreck. Other of the torpedo-destroyers were abandoned when the crews struggling to reach the shore. Admiral Sampson reports that he holds thirteen hundred prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who is wounded, while the American casualties are one killed and two wounded. It appears that Admiral Cervera chanced putting to sea, deciding to sink his ships fighting in preference to dying like a rat in a trap. President McKinley has telegraphed to Admiral Sampson, expressing the nation's gratitude for his splendid services. It is reported that the Spaniards never offered to surrender, and when their ships were sinking, A boat from the United States auxiliary cruiser *Gloucester* rescued Admiral Cervera and also several *Vizcaya*'s officers. On being taken aboard, the American captain congratulated his fallen foe upon his great gallantry. It is stated that the American warships have emerged from the battle altogether unharmed. It has transpired that the Spanish losses numbered 350 killed, 100 wounded, and 1,500 taken prisoners.

Most of the prisoners are being sent to America. Admiral Cervera, in a despatch to the Spanish Minister of Marine, writes that those of his men not captured by the Americans were lost at sea. To an interviewer, he explains that he selected day-break to endeavour to escape from the harbour believing that at that early hour the American warships would be under low steam. He states that he stood on the bridge of the *Infanta Maria Teresa* throughout, having transferred his flag where there was more danger to be apprehended than on the *Christibal Colon*. Admiral Cervera's dash was completely surprise to the Americans. Admiral Sampson was away cautiously with General Shafter, and Admiral Schley directed the fight.

NILE EXPEDITION.

The preparations for the Anglo-Egyptian advance on Khartoum, which is expected to begin about the middle of August, are being pushed forward. It is stated that the Sirdar (Sir H. Kitchener) will have under his command twenty-two battalions of infantry, representing about 15,000 men, 1,550 cavalry, thirty-eight guns, twelve Maxim, and 200 men mounted on camels and horses, a force which should be able to give a good account of any army which the Khalifa may be able to muster. It is not at all likely that the Khalifa will be able to muster as many men as the Mahdi was able to attract to his colours. His chief supporters are the members of his own tribe, the Baggaras. A defeat will at once place the Khalifa and other tribes on the side of the Khalifa's enemy, eager to avenge years of cruelty and oppression. Already desertions have begun. The distance from Berber to Omdurman is about one hundred miles, the sixth cataract being about seventy miles from the first-named place. When the forward movement is made, it will be full Nile, and the march through the desert will keep in touch with the river, up which the gunboats can steam all the way to Khartoum. It is believed that after one serious fight with the Sirdar's force, the enemy will evacuate the city where General Kitchener is encamped. In that case the decisive battle will be fought at Omdurman, or in its neighbourhood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

"MAKING NIGHT HIDEOUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
DEAR SIR,—The inhabitants of Kowloon are at present much disturbed at night by the braying of a couple of assinine idiots. I use the term "braying" advisedly, for the persons in question, not content with the power of their own voices, have invested in megaphones, by means of which they are enabled to make their demands for whisky and soda heard over the whole of the European quarter.
As though this nuisance to itself were not sufficient they must needs cry for help and draw offending passers-by into all sorts of uncomfortable and disagreeable situations to render aid to someone who is supposed to have fallen down a well or into a ditch.
As many of us are early birds and in the habit of getting about nine or ten o'clock it seems a pity that the brayers upon megaphones are not proceeded against by the police for creating a nuisance.

I and my friends in distress trust that the publication of our views in your valuable paper may cause much disturbed at night by their brayings to the daytime, for they are an unmitigated nuisance at night.

Disrespectfully yours,
TSIM TSAT TSUI.

Kowloon, 4th August, 1938.

PEKING.

(From A Correspondent.)

July 21st.
SETTLEMENTS EXTENSION.
There is very little of interest going on here at present. One thing, however, I think should be known in Shanghai. Sir Claude MacDonald for some reason or other, is of opinion that the time has not yet come for pushing the question of Settlement Extension. I heard yesterday that it had been indefinitely shelved, and knowing that it was a question of intense local interest I called on the Spanish Minister, who is the *Doyen* of the *Corps Diplomatique*, and asked him (such was the case). He assured me that it was not so, but that practically all the Ministers being absent from Peking nothing could be done until their return, probably about the middle of September. I also spoke with Mr. Pethick, Li Hung-chang's secretary, on the matter, and he takes an entirely opposite view to Sir Claude. He says that the Chinese approve of the extension in principle and quite recognise the justice of the demand. In his opinion, the time is ripe for pressure to be put upon the Tsungli Yamen in the matter, and that if it is done the desired extension will be granted.

July 22nd.

MR. DETTING'S SCHEME.

Mr. Detting arrived here yesterday and placed before the Tsungli Yamen an application for a concession to work coal mines within a certain specified area, on the same basis as the Kaiping colliery, in the province of Chihli. It is said, and I have every reason to believe it to be true, that he is selling in the interests of a German syndicate, who have offered to lead a sum equivalent to about £50,000 sterling. The general impression seems to be that the concession will be granted, in which case the Peking Syndicate in Shanai as the latter province cannot hope to compete with mines which equal in quality and so much nearer the seaboard.

RELUCTANT SHANGHAI.

There is said to be a deal of trouble brewing in Shanghai on account of the concession, a determination having been expressed by the populace, inspired no doubt by the officials, not to allow the introduction of foreign machinery and plant. It remains to be seen, however, what action, if any, the people and officials will take when the time for working the concession arrives.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TENDENCY OF EXCESSIVE CYCLING TO PRODUCE HEART DISEASE.

Considering the enormous number of cyclists in the United Kingdom it is desirable that any contribution to the knowledge of the effects of cycling on health and constitution should be carefully studied by sanitarians, and by cyclists themselves. This mode of recreation has undoubtedly advantages and attractions, but it also has, like all mundane pleasures, its drawbacks. We know, everyone knows, both men and women who, though three years ago they would have regarded a walk of a mile as an arduous undertaking, not to be lightly attempted if a cab or omnibus could be obtained, think nothing now of a wheel run of twenty or thirty times the distance. In fact, the majority of cyclists work in constant risk of overdoing what, in moderation, would be a healthful exercise and an agreeable pastime. Their main topic of conversation seems to be about "spinning along," "scorching," and "record-breaking." The consequence of these foolish attempts to annihilate time and distance is that no small portion of them most certainly succeed in doing themselves serious injury of some sort. The most frequently met with of these are acute dilatation of the heart and functions, and, in some cases, more especially in the case of novices or untrained persons, there is one special cyclist who ought to be particularly careful not to overdo the pastime—viz, the *old* who have already reached or passed the middle period of life, and in whom changes may have begun to take place in different organs and tissues, such as the coats of the blood-vessels.—*Health News.*

HINTS TO SMOKERS.

A German physician publishes the following hints to smokers, which we quote from a translation in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. The hints, the doctor says, "are founded upon his professional observations for many years of the mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart, and skin of the devotees of tobacco. The first and foremost rule is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical energy, as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing, or rowing, and especially if in a contest. Never follow the bad custom of the French and the Russians by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose; never inhale it through the nose. Keep the mouth and nose as far as possible from the eyes and nose; the longer the pipe the better; the use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking. Always throw away your cigar as soon as you have smoked four-fifths of it. The smoker should rinse his mouth with a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it."

THE JAPANESE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The question of the Philippines is again brought upon the tapis by vernacular journals. We find the old argument repeated, that their commercial and strategic importance to Japan forbids her to stand with folded hands while their fate is in the balance. Reference is also made to historical relations, but the point is too vague to be interesting. Four solutions of the problem are catalogued as exhaustive; the first, that the islands should be declared independent; the second, that their neutrality should be guaranteed by the Great Powers, as is the case with Samoa; the third, that the United States should annex them, and the fourth that they should be partitioned. The second of these solutions is pronounced incomparable the best. Independence is hopeless, for the islands are quite unable to maintain it, and partition would call into operation highly dangerous forces. The only practicable alternative is annexation by America or guarantee by neutrality. It is advised that Japan should devote her energies to bringing about the latter solution, boldly taking the initiative in proposing it, if necessary; and that if the project be not feasible, she should throw all her influence into the scale in favour of annexation by the United States.

THE LADRONES.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* urges that Japan should purchase the Ladrones. After speaking of the *Charleston's* recent visit to the islands, the holding of the American flag, and the removal of the Spanish officials and garrison, our contemporary goes on to say that the islands are now without any government, that America does not want them, that they have always been a white elephant to Spain, and that Japan might find them very useful. The Madrid Government offered, it is said, to sell them to Japan several years ago, and Viscount Enomoto and Aoki were for accepting the proposal but it fell through owing to Count Inoué's opposition. Spain would probably welcome the transfer of the island to Japan now, opines the *Yomiuri*, forgetting, apparently, that America alone has to be consulted, the Ladrones being now her property. Some trouble is taken to repudiate the idea that Japan would use the islands as a naval station. She would employ them for fishing purposes only. To this content the *Yomiuri* makes a strange statement, namely, that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is elaborating an improved system which, if successfully carried out, will increase the annual take of fish in Japan by 250 million *yen*.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE.

All foreigners residing at the open ports of China are interested in a proper adjustment of the recent trouble on the French Concession at Shanghai. It is a delicate subject, involving every foreign Concession, and care and foresight should be observed before final decision. The ingenious suggestion in Mr. Drummond's letter, that the subject be referred to arbitration, is a shot aimed at the fundamental right of foreigners. Whatever the relevance, real or supposed, the attempt to redress it by a shot cannot be justified. The constituted authority of a Concession has the right to preserve order on the Concession and oppose such force to disorder as is necessary to suppress it; such authority also has the right to remove whatever threatens the sanitary condition of the Concession; to abate the threatening agency of disease as a nuisance, or drive it from the Concession by force. It is understood that the French Concession is under the Government of a French Consul-General and a French Municipal Council, and with these authorities resides the exclusive right to police the Concession in the interest of order, and to protect the health of the residents by sanitary precautions. And when in the exercise of this right resistance is encountered, it is legal to meet the resistance with force sufficient to repel it. If the exclusive right to govern the French Concession at Shanghai rests with the representatives of the foreign residents thereon, then it was within the province of the French Consul-General and the French Municipal Council to determine the means necessary to preserve the French Concession from disorder and disease. It is not to be presumed that the French Consul-General and a French Municipal Council would use excessive means for the objects indicated; it is legal to presume that they would not, and that, therefore, when they decide what means are necessary to be employed, the suggestion that the right to judge for themselves should be referred to others, undermines the organic structure of the French and other Concessions. If the subjects of China have been shut down for defending what they had the right to defend, then China can complain to France for redress; but the Consular and the Municipal authorities of a Foreign Concession may not be willing to accept others as arbiters of defined rights which are the foundation and guide in the discharge of their duties. There is no wish here to undertake to define the limits of the French Concession, but only to say that if the *Joss-House* is situated within such limits, and is a danger to the health of the residents on the Concession, the French authorities have a perfect right to remove the danger, and the compensation to whoever may be entitled to it ought to be estimated and paid as is provided in similar cases by law. When fatal epidemics are annually ravaging Asiatic countries, it should not be expected that foreigners at Shanghai will undertake to define the limits of the French Concession, but only to say that if the *Joss-House* is situated within such limits, and is a danger to the health of the residents on the Concession, the French authorities have a perfect right to remove the danger, and the compensation to whoever may be entitled to it ought to be estimated and paid as is provided in similar cases by law. When fatal epidemics are annually ravaging Asiatic countries, it should not be expected that foreigners at Shanghai will undertake to define the limits of the French Concession, but only to say that if the *Joss-House* is situated within such limits, and is a danger to the health of the residents on the Concession, the French authorities have a perfect right to remove the danger, and the compensation to whoever may be entitled to it ought to be estimated and paid as is provided in similar cases by law.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

Extraordinary activity is being displayed by Russia in naval and military affairs. A week or so back an order was issued for the re-organization of the Artillery, so as to double its strength within a short time. An Austrian military paper states that, since the accession of the present Czar, two entire Army Corps have been created, two Cavalry Corps newly formed, the World Artillery augmented by seventy battalions, and the East Siberian Rifles doubled, and that if the projected formation of four new Army Corps is carried out, as it certainly will be, the present re-organization of that step, Russia, which already possesses exactly twice as many Army Corps as Austria-Hungary, will beat Germany or France by eight Army Corps, and will have the largest Army in the world. The naval programme includes the construction of eight warships, sixteen cruisers, and thirty torpedo-boats by 1904.

DREADFUL NEWS BY WAY OF SPAIN.

(American paper.)

While all reports from American newspapers concerning the progress of the war have thus far been generally accepted in perfect good faith, the time has now arrived when the people gravely ask themselves whether things are actually as serene as they seem. Every now and then somebody suggests that only a part of the truth is told concerning the operations of the army and navy and that the condition of the country is such that if it were fully understood everybody would tremble in terror. The American newspapers have seemingly done their level best to keep the public informed as to the progress of events, but there is a discrepancy between their news and the reports published in the journals of Madrid which is positively startling. One of the leading newspapers of the Spanish capital, *El Heraldico*, for instance, printed a few days ago this startling information concerning our military resources:—

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the western part of the country, many thousands miles from the Atlantic coast. There are only a few thousand men all told, and they are ill paid and ill fed, and not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the Eastern seaboard. There is but one railway by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At that account the bridge at this place was in a very insecure condition. It need surprise no one to hear that some agency had made it still more so."

Without pausing to comment upon the dastardly policy which has withheld this important news from the American people, we hasten to present a still more appalling disclosure which appeared in the columns of the *Imparcial*, another of Madrid's ablest journals, on April 2nd, as follows:—

"It is a fact well known to all European statesmen that only by means of armed force stationed in the late Confederate States has the Washington Government been able to preserve the semblance of peace. Even now the new generation of the Confederacy is but waiting for the war to re-ignite. When war is declared Gen. Lee, who has been General at Havana, and who was kicked out of Cuba by Governor-General Blanco, will raise the standard of revolt and the old Southern Confederacy."

This Lee is the same Lee who was general-in-chief of the Civil War in 1860 to 1865, and whose surrender to Gen. Lincoln in the last named year broke the revolution. His acts at Havana were for the purpose of plunging the Government into war with the Kingdom of Spain, at which time he and his followers would rise against Senor Macdonald."

Frightful as this news is, there is more to come, and some of it is still more appalling. A third Madrid journal, *El Tiempo*, published only two weeks ago this terrifying special dispatch from its sleuth-like correspondent in Havana:—

"Word has just been received here that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio and other places. The farmers are petitioning the Government to protect them from the blood-thirsty savages who are burning houses and killing on every side. Troops are asked for at Colorado, in the State of Denver, and at St. Louis (San Luis), in Missouri."

News is brought to us that Buffalo Bill, a notorious outlaw and leader of a band of half-breeds, has risen against the American Government and is burning towns near his birthplace in New York."

Nor is this all. *El Pais*, another newspaper published in Madrid, recently assured its readers that Spain would certainly come out of the war victorious because of the wretched condition of America, which is described in this way:—

"The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not steaming or snowing the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the people, besides the few whites engaged in business along the Eastern shore, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle."

Again, *El Diario*, of Madrid, gravely informs its readers that "the Yankee President Magglin is a naturalized Chinaman, who was born in Canton, while the unspeakable Weyler boasts that with 50,000 soldiers landed on American shores he 'could in one week's time march from Boston to San Francisco,' and Gen. Correa, late Minister of War, wants to know 'what is to hinder us from taking out armies to the United States some night and investing the Capitol at Washington the next day?'"

Either through bad faith or lack of enterprise, or by a combination of these, the American newspapers have persistently withheld all of this disquieting information from their readers. Through Spanish channels, however, it has at last reached the people of this country, by whom it will be read with undiminished interest. The final impression which it leaves upon the American mind will be that a large number of the 60 per cent. of the Spanish people who can neither read nor write are doing editorial work on the Madrid newspapers, and that these news, if not sufficiently drastic to warrant any serious alarm in this country, is at least calculated to add considerably to the gale of nations.

(Apropos of this, and the extraordinary yams that are current in Manila as to the progress of the war, it may be mentioned that when the *Liberal* recently went into the first Spanish port all the copies of the Singapore *Free Press* on the vessel were taken charge of by the Government, on the pretence that he wanted the latest news. As posted, announcing the progress of the war—although the place had not been in telegraphic communication with anywhere for weeks. These telegrams travelled with the ship, and the news, which began with the sinking of the *Merrimac* by the Spaniards, ended in only two American vessels being left afloat.)

COULD RUSSIA TAKE INDIA?

In the *North American Review*, Lieutenant-Colonel Von Elberstein discusses the question "Could Russia take India?" He points out that Russia could probably capture the fortress of Herat long before the British could reach it, and could miss 150,000 troops there in about two months. But then would begin the seven hundred miles march through Afghanistan over high mountains, and the writer believes that Russia would reach the borders of India with not more than 20,000 of her original army. To oppose this the British could bring up a nearly equal number of Indian troops, and still leave 130,000 for the maintenance of British supremacy in India. In addition, transports carrying 35,000 troops could twice make the journey to India and back before the Russians could reach the border. Besides all this, British officers could be drilling the warlike tribes of India, and thus increasing their forces. In any event, Lieut.-Col. Von Elberstein concludes that the conquest of India would be a colossal task, and he is perfectly satisfied that it could not succeed if undertaken by any European Power single-handed.

TOBACCO PAYS IN SUMATRA.

The Dutch tobacco-growing industry in Sumatra seems to be making good progress. From the report of the Serdang Tabak Maatschappij for 1897 it appears that after payment of the 6 per cent. on the "A" shares, to which they are preferentially entitled, the surplus after deducting 10 per cent. for the directors, 5 per cent. for the managing director, and 2.50 per cent. for income-tax—amounts to a further dividend of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares, making 18 per cent. in all, and of 2 1/2 per cent. on the "B" shares. The company has 7 per cent. and 1 per cent. for 1896 and 8 1/2 and 1 1/2 per cent. for 1895.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.
Barometer 29.752.
Thermometer 80.9.
Humidity 83.
Rainfall 13.89.

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 4th August, 1898.
Chinese—17th of 6th moon of 24th year of Kuang-shi.

Fe of the "ed of Uria Major."
Sun—Rises 5hr. 34min.
Sets 5hr. 38min.
High water—Morning 10hr. 20min.
Afternoon 11hr. 55min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 25min.
Afternoon 5hr. 45min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1805—Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, died.
1842—British fleet defeated before Managua.
1853—The Captain, officers and passengers of the s.s. *Arratoon* appear murdered by the Chinese crew.
1890—Battle of Weissemburg.
1896—First train of the Trans-Siberian Railway reached Tomsk.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 5th August, 1898.
Chinese—18th of 6th moon of 24th year of Kuang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 34min.
Sets 5hr. 37min.
High water—Morning 11hr. 5min.
Afternoon 12hr. 55min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 15min.
Afternoon 5hr. 19min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1796—Macartney's Embassy entered Peking.
1840—Rev. V. Stanton died at Macao.
1884—Bombardment of Kiang by the French.
1896—Li Hung-chang visited the Queen at Osborne.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

English (China) to-morrow.
Indian (Lightning) 7th inst.
Tacoma (Columbia) 7th inst.
American (Galle) 23rd inst.
Canadian (Empress of India) 23rd inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver for this port via usual ports of call on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Idora Pons at Kowloon Dock
Nitrochou " "
Thales " "
Panobios " "
Chusan " "
Olympia " "

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—*Socotra* July 10th; *Sarkis* 12th; *Benhar*, *Indus* 15th; *Maitia*, *Glasgow*, *Khar*, *Odessa*, *Silesia* 22d; *Ghana*, *Ashlon*, *Maraca*, *Nijal*, *Novogorod* 26th; *Helms*, *Crefeld*, *Mourike*, *Pretoria* 29th. *Glasgow*, *Frederic*, *Alma* August 2nd.

HOMEWARD—*Bismarck*, *Orizaba*, *Adria* August 2nd.

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in a pleasant Building known as "CON-NAUGHT HOUSE," gives First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each floor, in charge of experienced Attendant. Reasonable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

BILLIARDS.

P. BOHM, Proprietor & Manager.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1895.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL is now refitted and reopened as a thoroughly HIGH-CLASS HOTEL, with everything of the very best, Splendid Suburban Situation, Unrivalled to the Colony. Cuisine a Specialty: none in comparison. Liquors of carefully selected quality. Billiard-tables and Bowling-alley excellent.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

April and, 1898.

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD. THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN AT THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS TARIFF?

BREAKFAST	.....	\$ 0.55
DINNER	.....	0.75
DINNER	.....	1.00
3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate)	.....	40.00
1 TIPPIN	.....	15.00
1 DINNER	.....	20.00
TIPPIN & DINNER	.....	30.00
BREAKFAST & TIPPIN	.....	25.00
BREAKFAST & DINNER	.....	28.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE BEST OF STYLES.

J. E. GOODCHILD, Manager.

Consignees.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPACK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 4th August or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 4th August at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th August will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1898. [1-5 919]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Chartered Steamship

"EBANI,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 12th August, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1898. [1-5 918]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 13th August otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1898. [1-5 922]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to their send in Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1898. [1-5 4]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SUEVIA,"

Captain Foerck having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 12th August, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1898. [937]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAPE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any FAVOR, or old REVOLVERS to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [490]

Intimations.



NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the Magistrate's Office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, A.D. 1898, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of considering an application from one REGINA NKURUNGU for the transfer of her Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at Houses Nos. 333 and 334, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE LAND WA LIVE IN HOTEL" to one MORITZ FREIMANN.

WM. C. H. HASTINGS, Acting Police Magistrate.
Magistrate, Hongkong, 27th July, 1898. [926]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, next at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of accounts to 30th June, 1898.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [903]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th July current to the 13th day of August, next (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [904]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1898, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matters that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. MOONEY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1898. [914]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of Company No. 14, PRAYA Central, on MONDAY, the 22nd August at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 22nd August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1898. [916]

A LONG FELT WANT AT LAST SUPPLIED.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED! ONE HUNDRED PERSONS TO COME EVERY DAY TO THE ROSHERVILLE OF THE FAR EAST.

THE PLACE TO SPEND A HAPPY DAY.

THE WATERFALL INN.

A BOON FOR ALL.

THE Steam Launch

"SHUN LEE" will leave the NAVY STORE, Pier at the foot of Pottinger Street, at 5.15 P.M. sharp, for WATERFALL BAY, where there is a Long Pier and Bungalow erected for Bathing purposes, returning for VICTORIA at 7 P.M. Every Day.

Season Tickets, (5 months)\$20
Monthly "\$5
Single "\$1 Trip\$1.50

Towels and Bathing Suits supplied. Special arrangements for Schools and Families. COME AND SEE WHAT A GOOD THING IS OPEN FOR YOU.

Mr. EDWARDS holds a License, and Refreshments can be had on the Premises.

COME ONE, COME ALL, ALL ARE WELCOME.

The cheapest and most pleasant way of spending a few hours during Summer months.

The cause of so much sickness among the Middle and Poorer class of Europeans is the absence of all means of recreation.

If some means could be adopted for daily trips in a Steam Launch with sea Bathing it would mean the alleviation of much suffering among the people that have to spend their days during the Summer months in the city, and the nights in miserable Tenements that are only fit for Chinese, and I believe it would

